To: Brown, Byron[brown.byron@epa.gov]; Yamada, Richard (Yujiro)[yamada.richard@epa.gov]
From: Greaves, Holly
Sent: Thur 8/10/2017 3:44:53 PM
Subject: FW: IRIS - OW uses and impacts
IRIS Budget information 080917.docx
IRIS program impacts FINAL 080917.docx

Byron/Richard, please see attached and below. I'll be bringing hard copies to our 1:00, but in the interim a pre-read may help our discussion.

From: Terris, Carol
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 11:12 AM
To: Greaves, Holly <greaves.holly@epa.gov>
Subject: IRIS - OW uses and impacts

Holly,

Here is information on OW's use of IRIS and the impacts of elimination

Summary: The Office of Water utilizes IRIS for risk assessment of potential drinking water contaminants. There are few other data sources that provide such high quality risk assessments as the IRIS assessments. OW uses IRIS to when evaluating public risk of future drinking water health hazards and to inform perform statutorily mandated drinking water obligations. Below, you will find more in depth information on how OW uses the IRIS program:

More details:

EPA's program and regional offices utilize IRIS by identifying human exposure pathways, including through drinking water, and estimating the amount of human exposure under different exposure scenarios (Exposure Assessment). They combine their exposure assessment with the

hazard information and toxicity values from IRIS to characterize potential public health risks (Risk Characterization). The Office of Water utilizes IRIS for several drinking water SDWA-mandated regulatory evaluations, including analyses conducted for the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program, informing regulatory determinations, and statutorily mandated reviews of existing drinking water regulations. The Office of Water also relies on IRIS assessments to develop non-regulatory drinking water health advisories, which provide technical information to state agencies and public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

IRIS assessments are high-quality, peer reviewed, and impartial and are among the primary health effects data sources used in the CCL process to evaluate which unregulated drinking water contaminants pose the greatest potential risk to public health and may require regulation under SDWA. The UCMR program (an EPA drinking water contaminant monitoring program) employs collected data from IRIS for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water in order to prioritize research and data collection. By using IRIS to put context around UCMR results in the near-term, public water systems (PWSs) and other stakeholders can better communicate results of drinking water contaminant detections. The Agency requires science-based, peer-reviewed human health assessments for its SDWA-mandated regulatory determination process for drinking water contaminants and IRIS serves as a primary source of toxicity information. As part of the legislatively mandated Six-Year Review (SYR), EPA evaluates recent information related to the health effects, treatment technologies, analytical methods, occurrence and exposure to identify national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWR) for which there is a potential to revise. IRIS health effects assessments serve as the primary source of health effects information to determine if changes should be made to the current reference dose or cancer slope factor which are the basis for deriving maximum contaminant level goal for a regulated contaminant.

The Office of Water also relies on IRIS health assessments to support development of national recommended human health water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act. EPA's primary source of toxicity values for developing human health criteria is IRIS. EPA's recommended human health criteria provide technical information for states and authorized tribes to consider and use in adopting water quality standards that ultimately provide the basis for assessing water body health and controlling discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States.